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ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR CONFIRMATION NO. Rudi Brands 09/18/2000 09/582,342 01975.0025 8325 **EXAMINER** 7590 08/09/2006 22852 FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LANKFORD JR, LEON B LLP PAPER NUMBER **ART UNIT** 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413 1651

DATE MAILED: 08/09/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	-
Office Action Summary		09/582,342	BRANDS, RUDI	
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Leon Lankford	1651	
Period f	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence addres	SS
WHI - Exte afte - If N - Fail Any	HORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 or SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. O period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we ure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNI 36(a). In no event, however, may a will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI , cause the application to become A	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this commu BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 M	lav 2006.		
2a)□	·	action is non-final.		
, 	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
,				
Disposi	tion of Claims			
4)⊠)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2,7,8,11-18,23-25 and 27</u> is/are pending in the application.			
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.			
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠	☑ Claim(s) <u>1,2,7,8,11-18,23-25 and 27</u> is/are rejected.			
7)[') Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8)	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.		
Applicat	tion Papers			
9)[The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.		
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc	epted or b)□ objected to	by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct			
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attache	d Office Action or form PTO-1	152.
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:			
·	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.			
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No			
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	rity documents have beer	received in this National Stag	ge
	application from the International Bureau	u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
*	See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not	received.	
Attachme	nt(s)			
· =	ice of References Cited (PTO-892)	· 	Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date	
3) 🔲 Info	ice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) rmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date	E\ \ \ Nation of	Informal Patent Application (PTO-152	2)

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/119/2006 has been entered.

Applicant has argued that the examiner's rejection is based improperly on "common sense" and a misinterpretation of applicant's statement as to the relevance of passage number.

Applicant's arguments have been considered however a showing to overcome a prima facie case of obviousness must be clear and convincing (In re Lohr et al. 137 USPQ 548) as well as commensurate in scope with the claimed subject matter (In re Lindner 173 USPQ 356; In re Hyson, 172 USPQ 399 and In re Boesch et al., 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). Applicant argues "As Applicant explains, "Once such ECB is fully characterised one may allow to produce the product with cells at any passage number between MCB and ECB(.)" Specification, page 4, Iines 29-31. Therefore, a different passage number can be used in a production batch and the logistical problems encountered in prior art methods can be mitigated." Claims commensurate in scope with this argument (using language fully supported by the specification) would appear

to be free of the art, i.e. incorporating the limitations into claim 1 would appear to make claim 1 allowable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 7-8, 11-18, 23-25 & 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffiths et al. (Scale-up of Suspension and Anchorage-Dependent Animal Cells in Basic Cell Culture Protocols, Edited by Pollard et al. Humana Press Inc., 1997, pp.59-75), and Pollard (Basic Cell Culture Protocols, Edited by Pollard et al. Humana Press Inc., 1997, Step 14-20 on page 3 and Section 3.2 on page 4-5).

The claims remain rejected for the reasons of record.

MDCK cells are notoriously old and well known in the art for their use in culture to grow viruses (dating back to at least the 70s). Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to split and passage MDCK cells for the production of viruses in the manner now claimed for the reasons taught by Grittiths and Pollard and discussed in detail previously.

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"[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955) (Claimed process which was performed at a temperature between 40°C and 80°C and an acid concentration between 25% and 70% was held to be prima facie obvious over a reference process which differed from the claims only in that the reference process was performed at a temperature of 100°C and an acid concentration of 10%.); >see also Peterson, 315 F.3d at 1330, 65 USPQ2d at 1382 ("The normal desire of scientists or artisans to improve upon what is already generally known provides the motivation to determine where in a disclosed set of percentage ranges is the optimum combination of percentages.");< ** In re Hoeschele, 406 F.2d 1403, 160 USPQ 809 (CCPA 1969) (Claimed elastomeric polyurethanes which fell within the broad scope of the references were held to be unpatentable thereover because, among other reasons, there was no evidence of the criticality of the claimed ranges of molecular weight or molar proportions.). For more recent cases applying this principle, see Merck & Co. Inc. v. Biocraft Laboratories Inc., 874 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ2d 1843 (Fed. Cir.), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 975 (1989); In re Kulling, 897 F.2d 1147, 14 USPQ2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1990); and In re Geisler, 116 F.3d 1465, 43 USPQ2d 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

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It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to use a production batch with any passage number wherein the cells maintain the desired phenotype and/or production capabilities.

Accordingly, the claimed invention was prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leon Lankford whose telephone number is 571-272-0917. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu 7:30-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Wityshyn can be reached on 571-272-0926. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Primary Examiner
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